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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
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TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

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Select Miscellany.

True Love Running Roughly.

A spicy reporter of the St. Louis Republic thus tells not only how a young man got into trouble, but also how his manor was exposed:

That the course of true love does not always run smooth is sometimes verified even in this amicably disposed metropolis. For some reason (probably the action of atmospheric frigidity upon the cuticle) the winter season has been set apart for the happy consummation of "love's young dream," and the advent of Jack Frost inaugurates the forming of matrimonial alliances—both offensive and defensive—for the discomfort of icy sheets and cold weather—these look so warm and comfortable—and single ones probably "take note," and are anxious to profit by their example.

Some such thoughts must recently have entered the head of little Charles G— who valiantly wields a yard stick in behalf of a prominent Fourth street dry goods establishment, and whose seductive smile is supposed (by himself) to have quite a cannibal effect upon the hearts of his fair customers. Charles, who is a very Beau Brummel in dress, and thinks himself Don Juan No. 2, recently fell in love, over the counter, with a beautiful blonde, who, to add to her numerous other attractions was an orphan, and heiress (to be) and single.

Not a thousand miles from Lucas Place resides a widow lady unnumbered with children, and quite comfortably situated in regard to this world's goods. She moves in the very best society in that wealthy and aristocratic neighborhood, and with her resides her niece, Clara—, the beautiful blonde, with whom our friend Charles became enamored.

But the old lady having higher aspirations than a "Clara's best spool thread"—500 yards artilleryman—for her niece, peremptorily forbade that young lady's holding intercourse with Charles.

As Clara is dependent upon her aunt, she, of course, appeared to acquiesce in these ambitious designs, but at the same time registered a vow to her looking-glass that no one in the world should ever supplant the dapper yard stick man in her maiden heart. As it would not answer to offend her wealthy relative, however, the young couple indulged in clandestine meetings; sometimes at the house of a mutual friend, on Pine street, and sometimes (when the old lady was attending prayer-meeting) at Clara's home. They swore eternal love on these occasions; vowed that persecutions should never separate them, and should the worst come to the worst, a crust of bread, a brown stone pitcher (with handles on both sides like they have at Ben De Bar's) filled with crystal fluid from the bubbling spring, and a dry-goods box on end somewhere in the vicinity of Kirkwood, would be transmuted into a palace of peace and plenty, sacred forever to their undying love.

One afternoon recently, Charles received a note from Clara, stating that her relative would that evening attend prayer meeting.

The intimation was enough, and 8 o'clock saw the young couple seated upon the sofa in her aunt's library, billing and cooing in the regular orthodox turtle-dove style. Little Charles lured on by the wickerings of love, became perfectly immense. He wound his arm around her waist, and vowed that her form was "sympathetic." He toyed with her long golden ringlets, and likened them to "truant sunbeams," with a few other remarks to the effect that heaven's dearest gift to her sex was a "wealth of bright golden hair." Then when she blushed, he swore the roses had been robbed, and when she smiled that her lips were ruby portals to a casket of pearls. (By the casket he probably referred to that office in the human countenance usually termed the mouth, and the pearls spoken of were undoubtedly the teeth.)

Indeed, he talked so nice, and she fed upon his words with such a relish, that the old lady was rattling away at the door, as though the house was on fire, full five minutes before the absorbed lovers heard her.

"Great heavens! my aunt!" exclaimed Clara.

Charles grew a trifle pale, and muttered an interjection of two, pertaining to the front end of a mill-pond.

It appears the old lady having reached the place of prayer, found the meeting epizootic or postponed, and consequently after some little chat with a neighbor or two had returned home at this most inopportune moment.

What was to be done? Not a closet or nook invited retreat, and there Charles stood and wished that he was a miller or stationery boy, so that he could pass the house, or a member of the Legislature or some other dreadful feature of modern civilization.

At last a brilliant idea occurred to his lady-love. In a corner of the library lay a bundle of carpet that had been brought to the house that day to refurbish the sitting-room, and having been duly inspected by the ladies was temporarily left in a tumbled heap in the corner.

A hasty explanation took place, and then Charles entombed himself beneath the mass with a fervid vow that he would die for her sake were it necessary, and Clara then admitted her aunt.

That relative was not well pleased at being kept so long on the door step and sharply demanded what had become of the servants.

"I sent them to bed, dear aunt, so that I might have the pleasure of remaining up for your return—but I fell asleep," innocently remarked the girl.

This loving explanation somewhat apposed the old lady, who after warming herself, walked over to the bundle of carpet, and picking up a corner, wondered how it would look by gas light.

Clara hastened to assure her that it would not look nice at all, in fact she was so confident of it that her aunt need not go to the trouble of undoing it.

The old lady pondered over the stuff for a few moments, while her niece sat tremblingly upon the sofa, and little Charles felt that the world might come to an immediate end, and not annoy him a particle by the suddenness.

At length, however, the crisis passed, for with some new idea entering her head, the old lady turned, and remarked that she was "tired to death," and plumped her two hundred and fifty pounds avoirdupois upon the heap, and little Charles assumed the shape of a pancake. He would have groaned, but did not have wind enough left for the purpose.

A little shriek from Clara attracted the old lady's attention to her niece.

"Why, you are all dressed up to-night."

"Yes, aunt, dear," replied Clara, mentally conjecturing how Charles felt in his pressed out condition.

"Yes," returned the other, "you look very well, only rather pale. Are you sick?"

"I—I don't feel very well," answered her niece, silently consigning her relative to Chicago, or some other wicked place.

"I'm sure you don't when you will lace up so tight, my dear," affectionately remarked the incorrigible old lady.

"I don't!" faintly repudiated Clara while little Charles rasped the skin off one of his ears in trying to quietly twist his head in a position where he might distinctly hear anything of interest.

"You don't! you do; and at your time of life it is positively preposterous. If you was a young, giddy girl, it would be different; but for a person of your age—"

"O aunt!"

Charles barked some more skin off and became decidedly interested.

"No, there's no O aunt about it," continued the incorrigible, savagely oscillating her hand. "You sometimes act more like a silly school girl than a woman who has seen twenty-six years of life."

"I haven't!" and Charles put his mouth in shape for a whistle, but was immediately flattened out by a restive bounce of the old lady's.

"You hav'n't! Why, yes you have—and nearly twenty-seven. Why, what in the world alls the gall! What are you whimpering about, Clara?"

"My—my head aches. Please don't talk," begged her niece, not quite positive as to the effect her decision might have on the young martyr under her aunt.

"Your head aches, does it? Well, no wonder, wearing all that mass of hair on your head is enough to make it ache. What nonsense it is when there's no one to see you; besides, it is positively making you bald-headed!"

"I'm not!" vigorously responded the young lady, burying her face in her hands as she thought of all the nice things the fellow under the carpet had been saying.

"You are not! Yes, you are. There's a bald spot on the top of your head the size of my hand!" and the old lady extended a palm in illustration. "Now what in the world are you crying about, Clara? Sakes alive, niece, you'll cry yourself sick, and then you'll not be able to visit the dentist to-morrow."

"Bother the dentist! Do keep still, aunt!" cried Clara, while Charles tried to scratch his head, and had his arm nearly dislocated by a few restless moves of the old lady as she indignantly reprimanded her niece for her disrespectful petulance.

"It was your own wish to go to the dentist's, Clara; you know it was. You said that set hurt your mouth, and you wanted—Goodness gracious?—What does all the girl!"

For Clara had darted out of the room with a cry of smothered pain and anguish, leaving her relative to bounce up and down on the pile of carpet in sheer astonishment, until little Charles's respiratory organs were like a pair of collapsed bellows.

Then the old lady followed her niece up stairs, and when the house was all quiet, Charles unlocked the door, and stealing forth, walked down Lucas Place a sadder and a wiser man.

Clara left town on a visit, and the young ladies who patronize the Fourth street dry goods establishment think Charles must be suffering from a case of unrequited affection, he looks so flat and talks so dismal.

DYSENTERY.—As this disease prevails at this season, we copy the following remedy:

A writer in the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution says: "Believing that there are many cases of this fearful disease, especially among children in this community, please give place to this remedy. It is as follows:

A spoonful or two of pure rare wheat flour thinned with water so it can be easily drunk. Three or four doses taken at intervals of ten or twelve hours will cure any case not absolutely chronic; and from what I have witnessed, I feel sure it is one of the best remedies in the world for chronic diseases. To make the dose palatable for children it can be sweetened and flavored with some drops not acid.

Let go farmer who wishes to raise a luxuriant crop of clover on his thin soils fail to buy a few barrels of land plaster and sow it just as it begins to show on the ground and before the hot days set in.

The Dutch in Sumatra.

The Dutch are old aggressors in the Eastern seas. It is more than two centuries since their enterprising merchants wandered to that remote part of the earth, to plant colonies and make conquests in Hindoostan and the lands in the Malay Archipelago, and Java, that rich and exhaustless storehouse of products to be found in every cupboard in the civilized world, still remain under Dutch dominion, a lasting testimony to the ancient prowess and continued vigor of the little dyke-protected kingdom of the north. For many years, not content with her inherited possessions, Holland has looked across Sunda Straits with covetous eye upon Sumatra. Sumatra is only less valuable as a commercial and spice and fruit-bearing island than Java; and its proximity as an independent State has long been irritating to the Dutch authorities. From the telegrams which have recently reached us, it appears that a strenuous attempt is being made to annex the whole of Sumatra to the other Dutch dependencies; so far however, with poor success. The attack on Achene, the capital of the island, has miserably failed, and the Dutch troops have been repulsed with serious loss. Holland has long had, indeed, a footing on the southern and eastern ends of Sumatra, and the present effort to reduce the central part of the island, which, until the treaty with England two years ago, was protected by that Government. The treaty ceded, on Holland's part, certain settlements on the coast of Guinea, for which consideration England withdrew her protectorate from the native sovereign of Sumatra. This last obstacle removed, King William has lost no time in attempting to carry out a wholesale project of annexation. But his troops found the Sultan, who seems to possess something of the fierce pluck which everywhere characterizes his Moslem faith, prepared for them; and were obliged to retire to await material reinforcements.

Sumatra, like its sister islands, has seldom remained undisturbed long at a time for at least three centuries. Its pepper yield was so valuable as to attract Portuguese, Spaniards, Englishmen and Dutch, at the same time that these commercial people discovered and essayed to monopolize the priceless mineral and agricultural treasures of Hindoostan. But in the lapse of time the English and the Dutch were left alone face to face in the struggle for the island which continued, with varying fortunes, down to the beginning of the present century. The English long held the northern end, and the Dutch the southern and eastern, nearest Java; while the centre of the island was occupied by native tribes, which allied themselves with one set of Europeans against the other. Finally the East India Company, which controlled the British possessions in Sumatra, ceded them to Holland in 1824, in exchange for Malacca and other Indian territories, while the British Government maintained its protectorate over the still unconquered central sections. Since 1824, however, Holland has gradually absorbed considerable territory in Sumatra, so that now a larger part of the island is practically under her control. It remains to be seen whether the intended conquest of the whole, now that English interference is withdrawn, will be opposed by any of the other European nations. The Sultan of Achene has appealed for aid to one or more of the great powers; but as yet no favorable response is forthcoming. Holland occupies so insignificant a position, politically, in Europe that it seems quite unlikely that Germany, Russia or Austria would be impelled by jealous fears of her growth to put a veto upon her projected Oriental annexations; and England, the only power which has any deep interest in the Oriental acquisitions of others, is estopped by her own agreement from making any objection. The way is therefore probably clear, although the Dutch King may find it no easy matter to suppress his Mohammedan adversary.—Boston Post.

A Perfect Water-Proof.

A writer in an English paper says: "I like to write, speaking of water-proofs. By the way, I can give travelers a valuable hint or two. For many years I have worn India-rubber water-proofs, but will buy no more, for I have learned that good Scotch tweed can be made entirely impervious to rain, and, moreover, I have learned how to make it so; and for the benefit of readers I will give the recipe:

In a bucket of soft water put a half a pound of sugar of lead, and half a pound of powdered alum; stir this at intervals, until it becomes clear, then pour it off into another bucket, and put the garment therein, and let it be in for twenty-four hours, and then hang it up to dry without wringing it. Two of my party—a lady and a gentleman—have worn garments thus treated in the wildest storms of wind and rain, without getting wet. The rain hangs upon the cloth in globules. In short they were really water-proof. The gentleman, a fortnight ago, walked nine miles in a storm of rain and wind, such as you rarely see in the South; and when he slipped off his overcoat, his under-clothes were as dry as when he put them on. This is I think, a secret, worth knowing; for cloth, if it can be made to keep out wet, is in every way, better than what we know as water-proofs.—The Household.

There was a man in the town where I was born who used to steal his fire-wood. He would get up on cold nights and go and take it from his neighbor's wood pile. A computation was made, and it was ascertained that he spent more time and worked harder to get his fuel than he would have had to do if he had earned it in an honest way, and at ordinary wages. And this thief is a type of thousands of men who work a great deal harder to please the devil than they would to please God.

The Norfolk Virginian says that in 1865-66 there were shipped from Norfolk 38,000 bales of cotton; in 1866-67 124,000 bales; in 1867-68 187,550 bales; continually increasing, year by year, until in 1872 there was received, shipped, &c, for eight months, the very handsome sum of 282,922 bales.

Don't Box the Children's Ears.

Children's ears ought never to be boxed. We have seen that the passage of the ear is closed by a thin membrane, especially adapted to be influenced by every impulse of the air, and with nothing but the air to support it internally. What, then, can be more likely to injure this membrane than a sudden and forcible compression of the air in front of it? If any one designed to break or overstretch the membrane, he could scarcely devise a more effective means than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the ear, thus driving the air violently before it, with no possibility for its escape but by the membrane giving way. And for too often it does give way, especially if from any previous disease it has been weakened. Many children are made deaf by boxes on the ear in this way. Nor is this the only way; if there is one thing which does the nerve of hearing more harm than almost any other, it is a sudden jar or shock. Children and grown persons alike may be entirely deafened by falls or heavy blows upon the head; and boxing the ears produces a similar effect, though more slowly and in less degree. It tends to dull the sensibility of the nerve even if it does not hurt the membrane. I knew a pitiful case once of a poor youth who died from a terrible disease of the ear. He had a discharge from it since he was a child. Of course his hearing had been dull; and what happened was that his father often boxed his ear for inattention. Most likely that boxing on the ear, diseased as it was, had much to do with his dying. And this brings me to the second point: Children should never be blamed for being inattentive until it has been found out whether they are not a little deaf. This is easily done by placing them at a few yards' distance, and trying whether or they can understand what is said to them in a rather low tone of voice. Each ear should be tried while the other is stopped by the finger. I do not say that children are never guilty of inattention, especially to that which they do not particularly wish to hear; but I do say that very many children are blamed and punished for inattention when they really do not hear. And there is nothing at once more cruel and more hurtful to the character of children than to be found fault with for what is really their misfortune. Three things should be remembered here: 1. That slight degrees of deafness, often lasting only for a time, are very common among children, especially during or after colds. 2. That a slight deafness, which does not prevent a person from hearing when he is expected to be spoken to, will make him very dull to what he is not expected to hear; and 3. That there is a kind of deafness in which a person can hear pretty well while listening, but is really very hard of hearing when not listening.—Dr. Hinton, in Popular Science Monthly for June.

Richest Boy in America.

Col. John Stevens invested all his wealth in Hoboken lands, and soon became the possessor of the vast tract that stretches from the Elysian fields to a point beyond the terminus of the Morris and Essex Road, and from the river to the Palisades. From a small village the tract became a town, and from a town a city; and lots that were purchased by the Colonel at less than one dollar each, were soon worth five hundred times that amount. The Colonel did not retire upon his golden laurels. He projected the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Railroads, and lived to see both in a fair way to completion. His hand and fortune were visible in every improvement, and his genius and disposition descended to his son, the late Edwin A. Stevens. The latter was the principal manager of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and he applied steam, then comparatively in its infancy, to all the various projects which had emanated from his busy brain. Forty-two years ago, Edwin A. Stevens was regarded as the most active business man in the United States, and making due allowance for his age, he preserved his reputation up to within two or three months of his death. The great iron gun, which was the greatest embodiment of his genius, was the forerunner of our monitors.

Edwin A. Stevens left two sons. The eldest is called after himself. He is a bright lad of seventeen, unaffected in his manners. The mother, who is still a young woman, resides with her children in the castle, above the Hoboken. The boy does not seem to realize that he is heir to an estate worth \$40,000,000, and that in four years more he will probably be the richest man in the world.

When he reaches his majority, the interest on his fortune will amount to a larger sum than the salary of any crowned head in Europe. It would be really difficult to compute what the Stevens establishment will be worth in five years more. A large number of leases of valuable houses and lots at nominal rents, will then revert to young Stevens, and he will be the sole possessor of bonds and other securities which are now valued at \$40,000,000. Should he live to the age of his father, his wealth will be greater than Rothschild's. The lad, however, seems to be unconscious of his destiny. He may be seen daily playing on the lawn in front of the castle where his father passed his maturer life.

The following beautiful experiment described by Professor Tyndall, shows how music may be transmitted by an ordinary wooden rod: In a room two floors beneath his lecture-room there was a piano upon which an artist was playing, but the audience could not hear it. A rod of deal, with its lower end resting upon the sounding-board of the piano, extended upward through the two floors, its upper end being exposed before the lecture table. But still no sound was heard. A violin was then placed upon the end of the rod, which was thrown into resonance by the ascending thrills, and instantly the music of the piano was given out in the lecture-room. A guitar and a harp were substituted for the violin and with the same result. The vibrations of the piano-strings were communicated to the sounding board; they traversed the long rod, were reproduced by the resonant bodies above, the air was carved into waves, and the whole musical composition was delivered to the listening audience.

Liquor Seller's Circular.

Friends and Neighbors:—Having recently opened a commodious shop for the sale of "Liquid Fire" I embrace this opportunity of informing you that on Saturday next, I shall commence the business of making drunkards, paupers and beggars for the sober and industrious portion of this community to support.

I shall deal in "familiar spirits," which will excite men to deeds of riot, robbery and blood; and by so doing, diminish the comforts, augment the expenses, and endanger the welfare of the community.

I will undertake, at short notice for a small sum, and with great expedition, to prepare victims for the asylums, the poor houses, the prison and the gallows.

I will furnish an article which will increase the number of fatal accidents, multiply the number of distressing diseases, and render those which are harmless, incurable.

I shall deal in drugs which will deprive some of life, many of reason, most of property, and all of peace; which will cause fathers to be hends; wives widows; children orphans, and all Mendicants.

I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance and prove a burden and nuisance to the nation.

I will cause mothers to forget their sucking infants; virgins their priceless innocence.

I will corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the progress of the gospel, defile the purity of the Church, and cause temporal, spiritual and moral death; and if any should be so impertinent as to ask why I have the audacity to bring such accumulated misery upon a comparatively happy people, my honest reply is money.

The spirit trade is lucrative, and some professing Christians give it their cheerful countenance.

I have license, and if I do not bring these evils upon you, somebody else will. I live in a land of liberty.

I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the health, abort the lives, and ruin the souls of those who choose to honor me with their custom.

I pledge myself to do all I have herein promised. Those who wish any one of the evils specified brought upon themselves or their friends, are requested to call at my Bar.

The Cotton Crop.

It is said that the cotton crop in India for the current year will in all probability be short. Producers have become discouraged by the prices they obtain, and less area will be planted. It is said the same thing obtains in all other foreign producing sections. No other people can equal us in the growth of the great staple, and our cotton is preferred to all others in the world over. We remember that during the war that we laughed at the heart-felt response of a Methodist layman to a minister who was praying in an English chapel. He prayed for many things, and among them for an abundant supply of cotton. The layman gave a loud and earnest response—"Yes, Lord, but Sarat!"—not the short staple of India. The Philadelphia Age pertinently remarks:

If the government will keep its hands off the South, and allow them to manage their local affairs in their own manner, to regulate the laborers of that section to suit the exigencies of the times, the United States will, in a few years, master the cotton supply of the world, and enrich this country to an unparalleled extent. Since the Suez Canal, cotton can be landed in France and England in such a short time, the producers in India are making extra exertions to increase their crops and master the markets of the places named. This cannot be done with a proper policy towards the cotton producing region of the United States.—Raleigh Sentinel.

The Court of Claims and Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Court of Claims to-day rendered a judgment of some \$500 in favor of retired Major General B. Long, as compensation for fuel and quarters while he was serving as a Professor of Military Science at Indian State University under detail from the War Department. The decision of this test case establishes the principle that retired officers, assigned to such duty, are entitled to receive full pay and the emoluments of their rank.

The Court of Claims also to-day rendered, for cotton taken from them and sold by the United States, judgment in favor of the following named parties: Comwell, of Savannah, Ga.; H. D. Weed, of Savannah, Ga.; for \$2,494.32; Alfred L. Tyler, of Savannah, Ga.; for \$88,892; Dwight Lathrop, of Savannah, Ga.; for \$5,611; Carl W. Hennings, of Savannah, Ga.; for \$48,242; William W. Wilson, of Mobile, for \$9,625; Marshall, Beach & Co., of Charleston, S. C.; for \$24,163. The case of John and Robert M. Forbes vs. the United States was remanded to the trial docket for proof of value of steamship Meteor at the time she was seized by the United States Marshal at New York for alleged violation of the neutrality laws.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day refused to extend the patent of P. S. Carhart, of Collamer, New York, for sewing machines.

MOBILE, May 10.—The Southern Baptist Convention has been in session here since Thursday. Several hundred delegates are present. Among those from North Carolina are: Hon. John Kerr, J. M. Collins, M. M. Welch, J. B. Boone and J. H. Miller. Rev. Dr. J. P. Boyce was elected President, this making his second term. John Kerr, of North Carolina, M. E. Lowry, of Mississippi, H. H. Tucker, of Georgia, and S. S. Helm, of Kentucky, were elected Vice-Presidents. M. B. Wharton, of Kentucky, and W. O. Tuggle, were chosen Secretaries. The next meeting of the Convention will be held at Atlanta. Dev. Dr. Wingate, President of Wake Forest College, North Carolina is appointed to preach the Introductory Sermon.

Receipts of the Domestic Mission Board, \$27,423.48. Receipts of the Foreign Mission Board, \$54,806.47.

Chief Justice Chase on the Confederate Dead.

Chief Justice Chase, while holding court in Raleigh, N. C., 1869, was invited to participate in the ceremonies of decorating the graves of the Union dead at Magnolia Cemetery. He wrote in answer a letter embodying sentiments of forgiveness and fraternity with the Confederates, and was taken to task for it by Mr. J. E. Williams, president of a national bank in New York, to which he replied, reiterating the sentiments expressed in the original letter. He said "It is that true patriotism requires that the close of a great civil war should be marked not by proscription or disfranchisement, but by manifestations of sincere good-will, especially from the successful to the unsuccessful, and by generous recognition of whatever was really brave and earnest and noble in those who fought on the failing side. I have no sympathy with the spirit which refuses to strew flowers upon the graves of the dead soldiers who fought against the side I took; and I am glad to know there was no such spirit among those who joined in decorating the graves of the soldiers of the Union who lie buried at Magnolia Cemetery. The Magnolia lavishes its perfumes freely, the pleasant air breathes as softly, and the warm sun shines as brightly over Confederate as over Union graves. In the letter which has incurred your censure I sought to put into the hearts of my countrymen something of the divine charity taught by the tree, the air and the sun, as well as by the precepts of our Savior. I believe it has done some good, and I believe it will do more."

Sold Her Husband.

The following story, though it has never been in print, is nevertheless true and can be substantiated. There lived in the gold mining regions of Burke county, a colored woman by the name of Nancy Boyce. Now Nancy was what was commonly known as a "free nigger" before the war. She was very industrious and had accumulated a little fortune of seven or eight hundred dollars. Nancy was married and her husband was a slave. Nancy's husband was not worth much as he was about fifty years old, so when she proposed to buy him of his master, the trade was soon made. Nancy did not emancipate him. No! she was too shrewd for that, she took a bill of sale for him. Jack, Nancy's husband, was no sooner the property of his wife than he turned a perfect sot. He not only would not work but mistreated his wife and mistress. Nancy bore it as long as she could, made no threats but when endurance ceased to be a virtue she came down to Morgantown one morning and sold her husband to the negro traders. Great was Jack's astonishment on the following day, when he was seized and carried off to the Southern slave market.—Piedmont Press.

Discovery of Borax in California.

The discoveries of borax in this State and Nevada during the past year are sufficient to indicate that the entire eastern market will be supplied from this source, and that there will be a large balance left for export. Refined borax now brings about \$600 a ton in New York, which may be counted as the extreme price. The deposits in Esmeralda county are known to be of vast extent, and lately discoveries of great importance have been made in Inyo, and we believe, also in Mono county. Besides these, there are large borax fields in the State of Nevada which have recently attracted attention. Of course there is a large outlet for refining and sending to market. But the article, once refined, is worth about as much per ton as a great deal of the base bullion which is turned out and shipped. It is certain that the borax fields of the Pacific slope are to be an important source of wealth.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—A curious fact, showing the unreliability of circumstantial evidence, has just come to light in connection with the case of Denby, who was recently tried and sentenced at Providence for killing a man named Favor. Much stress was laid on the fact that the officer found on the prisoner a white-handle, two-bladed knife, which was positively identified by several witnesses as one belonging to the murdered man, but which Denby stoutly asserted was his own. Since the trial it has been discovered that some of the employees of the undertaker took the murdered man's knife from his pocket and laid it away, where it was forgotten until accidentally discovered.—Boston Transcript.

The Hermitage Church, in Tennessee, was robbed last week of the Bible and hymn book on the pulpit. The Bible was presented to Gen. Andrew Jackson during his Presidential term, and was used in his family until his death, after which it was presented by Mrs. Andrew Jackson to Mrs. Marion Adams. For a long time it was taken from the Hermitage to the church every Sabbath, and returned after the services. At the close of the war it had become so worn that it became necessary to have it rebound, and some of the lost pages replaced by those taken from other Bibles. It remained at the church after that until stolen.

For three thousand years the Chinese have manufactured the finest porcelain in the world. They have kept the secret well. A recent traveler, however, has found the stone of which it is composed, near Lake Poyan. It is a stone of the hardness of felspar, of green color and jaspery in appearance, stratified between clay and slate. It is converted into a fine powder by pounding, the finer portions being repeatedly separated and moulded into small bricks. The Chinese recognize two sorts of the crushed material, almost identical in appearance. The region abounds in most luxuriant vegetation, including azaleas, and rhododendrons.

The practice of scalding poultry before plucking has been very properly vetoed by market dealers. Fowls may be plucked with equal facility and with better effect in preserving the flesh, immediately after death, and before they have had time to cool.

It will be remembered that, after the close of the war, fond anticipations were cherished that our mild climate would attract immigrants, and that our waste places would soon be made fruitful fields. Virginia has made considerable exertions to induce immigration, and has been successful to some extent. In the eastern portion of North Carolina, we learn, a considerable number of Northern men have purchased landed estates, while the minerals in the Western part of the State are beginning to attract attention. But the sanguine expectations of some as to a great influx of population into this section of the State, has not been realized, and probably will not be shortly, unless more or better inducements are held out, and the advantages of our soil and climate be more generally known. So long as large bodies of land are in market in the far West, it will require well directed and untiring exertions to induce foreigners of the better class to cast their lot in North Carolina. An exchange has the following upon this subject:

"The wisdom of circulating in Europe the reports of the Agricultural Department has been abundantly demonstrated. Congress authorized the publication of a large edition in the German, Scandinavian and other languages of continental Europe. The matter for this edition was specially prepared, consisting of a description of the agricultural and mineral resources of the United States, the quality of available land and products thereon, climate, etc. Copies have been distributed by our consuls at the principal ports. A large number of copies in English were also distributed through the rural districts of Great Britain. The knowledge of our country afforded by this publication has given an immense impetus to immigration from Europe.

The number of emigrants arriving at the various Atlantic ports since the 1st of January has been almost unprecedented, and the tide of hardy sons of toil flowing to this country will, it is thought, continue to be enormous. A letter was received a few days since at the Agricultural Department from the American Consul at Belfast, Ireland, in which he says that 2,300 of the flower of the youth of that region had sailed for America during the month of April. The section of country around Belfast is inhabited by the most intelligent and industrious of the Irish race, and such a people will be a great acquisition to any locality where they may settle. The Consul says that the determination of these people to come to this country was due in a great measure to information obtained from the agricultural report. Such of the States as have had the forethought and enterprise to send agents to Europe have derived much advantage in being able to direct the destination of emigrants before their departure.—Savannah Republican.

We are well aware of the deplorable condition of North Carolina, the fruits of unwise and reckless legislation, since the war. But we hope our good people will soon succeed in presenting a clearer record for the inspection of those who may turn their eyes hitherward, by electing men who will represent the best interests of the people in the councils of the State, and relieve their constituents, who are groaning under burdens almost insupportable.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—We are pleased to see the press of the State turning its attention to the subject of home manufactures, and endeavoring to impress upon the people the vital importance thereof.

The Greensboro Patriot says:

"Let our editors make common effort in placing North Carolina before the world as she should be better and more favorably known than she is, and even her own people will know her better. Let them indicate, not only the necessity, but also the absolute duty we all owe to the State to encourage home enterprises, and the patronizing of home institutions in preference to those abroad, and thus help to build up our section and make her wealthy and powerful, instead of sending our money away annually, as we do now, to enrich others who use that money to crush and keep us in commercial and political servitude.

The people seldom think—they act. They must be taught the folly and absurdity of sending thousands of miles and paying enormous prices for articles they can make and procure at home for less prices. They must be taught to wear their own boots and shoes, their own hats, their own clothes, to make their own crockery ware, and a host of other things they now buy from the North and pay whatever price is asked for them.

When we do this we have started North Carolina, (and this is true of all the Southern States) on the highway of progress—where she will soon stand the equal of any in prosperity and happiness.

It is in our power to do this it we simply say so and have the pluck to carry out our resolve. It is time that this suicidal folly of contributing the last dollar annually to the overflowing coffers of those whom we have made rich at our expense should cease, and that we turn our attention to the development of our own wonderful resources, and the vast powers that nature has lavished upon us with such a bountiful hand. When once started we can compete with the world, for there is no section which can boast of such advantages as ours.

For the successful operating of manufactures we have the raw material, grown on our own lands; water powers to unlimited extent; a mild and genial climate, and cheapness of labor and living unsurpassed. All we lack is the purpose and the effort to do what is in our power to do if we will.

It will be seen from details elsewhere, that various towns in Iowa have again been visited by a terrible tornado, which destroyed buildings, trees and fences, involving a heavy loss of property.

It is also stated that a portion of the Modoc warriors, their women and children, came in and surrendered to Gen. Davis. Details elsewhere.

HEAVY RAIN AND HAIL STORMS.—On Friday last, a heavy thunder-storm passed over the Eastern portion of this country reaching as far as High Point and eastward. In the neighborhood of Kernersville, Union Cross and other points, there was considerable hail, and the storm blew down large trees, and fences; washing the grass on the meadows.

On Saturday last, heavy rains mixed with hail, a few miles south of this place.

On Monday much rain here and the water-courses rising.

The frequent rains this season have retarded farming operations very much, and even the prudent husbandman who always "takes time by the forelock,"—pushes his work and never permits his work to push him,—is bothered in his calculations.

The Richmond Whig has an article on the season, in which it is stated that there have been only one or two tolerable years for agricultural operations since the war. It has been either too dry or wet, generally the former. It is likely, after so protracted a cool spell, and such a succession of rains, that the heats of summer will burst upon us suddenly, before, indeed, we shall be prepared for them by those gradations to which we are accustomed.

Should the opening season prove favorable there will be opportunity enough to make good crops.

It is gratifying to know that the fruit crop in Virginia promises to be unusually abundant, and that is something to begin with. We hear from most quarters that the trees are full and that there will be an abundance of peaches, apples, pears, cherries, &c.

SCRIBNER for June opens with a well illustrated article on "The Ascent of Mount Haydon." The other illustrated articles are a description and history of Cornell University, a Sketch of Bret Harle, and "Our Postal Service." The number is good and readable and the Monthly is building up for itself an enviable reputation, among its numerous American contemporaries. \$4 a year. Scribner & Co., New York.

THE ALPINE for June opens with a superb engraving by R. W. Herbert, "a Distant View of Mount Mansfield." The letter press is unexceptionable, and the other engravings up to its usual standard.

Five dollars a year is cheap for the publication. In addition to this fine chromo are given. Call and see Specimens at the Bookstore.

A STIMULUS TO IMMIGRATION.—The publications of the Department of Agriculture, setting forth the agricultural and mineral resources of the United States, have been productive of much benefit in inducing emigration. Congress authorized the publication of a large edition in the German and other languages of Continental Europe, which has been distributed under the supervision of our consuls at some of the principal ports. A large edition has also been distributed throughout the rural districts of Great Britain. This has been the means of attracting to the United States many thousands of the hardy Anglo-Saxon, Celtic and Teutonic races. A letter received to day at the department, from the American consul at Belfast, Ireland, says that during the month of April 3,300 able-bodied emigrants left that port for the United States, whose determination to leave the land of their birth he attributes in a great degree to the knowledge gleaned from the agricultural reports of the promising home awaiting them in the rich fields of America. Such of the States as have agents in Europe are reaping the benefit of their enterprise and wisdom in having the opportunity to secure the settlement on their soil of the best classes of emigrants.—Washington Special to Baltimore Sun.

RESULT OF THE MODOC WAR.—An exchange says: "As a result of the Modoc war thus far we have 71 of our soldiers killed and 77 wounded, and several millions of money expended. Among the killed were a brigadier general, several captains, and other commissioned officers. All this expense of life and treasure has been incurred in a war with a small band of wretched Indians."

COURT ITEMS.—Paul Love, who killed Kirk Lash, both colored, was discharged last week. The killing is said to have been accidental, and there was no evidence to convict. Forsyth County Commissioners have been indicted for misdemeanor in refusing to levy the Railroad tax. Trial has been removed to Davidson. Leanna Zigler, convicted of stealing a dress from another colored woman was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.

POSTAL CARDS.—These little missives cost the government \$1 36 per thousand. According to the Postmaster-General 25,000,000 have, so far, been disposed of, for which \$250,000 has been received. There can be no doubt but that \$200,000 of this sum is profit.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to the commencement of Wake Forest College, June 24th, 25th and 26th. Also to the anniversary celebration of Davidson College, June 25th.

The cholera is said to have made its appearance in New Orleans.

There is no truth in the report that Khiva has been conquered and the Khan taken prisoner. Khiva is a barren waterless country presenting numberless obstacles to an enemy's advance, and if defeated, cannot be overrun and held in a month or in six months. One Russian expedition was three years in penetrating even partially into that country, and then was compelled to retire baffled.

The St. Louis Democrat publishes a large batch of correspondence from all parts of Missouri, Southern Kansas, and Iowa, which predict a large and excellent wheat crop, but short crops of oats and corn.

Negro citizens are forcing their way into the public schools of New York, and many suits are pending involving their rights in hotels, dress circles of theatres and other public places.

THE INDIANS.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, May 23.—A letter from Spruce Mountain, Nevada, reports that Indian affairs have about reached a crisis. The Indians are hideously painted, and they have been stealing lead from the furnaces, and laying amputation. They are also having war-dances, and have notified the settlers to leave. The impression here is, that a general Indian outbreak is being planned.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—It is reported that two hundred warriors of the Yankton tribe have left the reservation to join the hostile bands on the upper Missouri. The Indians will number 5,000 strong.

An official dispatch confirms McKenzie's victory over the Kickapoo and Lipon Indians. The dispatch does not say whether or not the fight occurred on Mexican territory.

THE MODOC.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 20.—A carrier intercepted General Davis en route from the lava-beds to Bremor's, whereupon the Warm Spring Indians and scouts were recalled, the programme changed, and General Davis established his headquarters at Fairchild's, twenty-three miles northwest of the lava beds.

The soldiers scaled a ridge twenty-five feet high, in the face of the Modocs, and drove them away. Captain Macbrouck did not lose a man. Captured squaws report the operations of the last few months. They report that Shock Nasty Frank, Shock Nasty Jack, Hooker Jim, the father of Boston Nick, and several other Modocs, have been killed, and many wounded. Curlyhead Jack is seriously wounded, and Little John, being unable to move rapidly defied the Modocs. At this stage the Warm Spring Indians made some hostile demonstrations, and the captured squaws refused to speak further.

In the stampede at the ridge, Mrs. Hendricks alias Limpsey threw her child away, hoping to escape. A squaw killed the child and brought it to camp. The captured squaws are Mrs. Wechmatel, two sisters of Boston Charlie, the mother of Black Jim, and a girl. No braves were captured.

Two Indians have been sent to the Modocs, offering them terms of surrender. General Davis reports that no trouble is apprehended from the Klamaths.

Later.—The squaws taken before General Davis talked much but gave little information. The Modocs number fifteen men and fifty squaws and children. They want peace and want to talk with General Davis alone. General Davis sent them word that he did not want a peace talk, but would allow them till Tuesday to surrender. After that he would kill every Modoc found with a gun.

[Latest Dispatches.]

YREKA, May 23.—The Hot Creek band, consisting of fifty men, women and children, have surrendered, and been placed under guard. There were fifteen warriors, among whom are Bogus Charlie, Shock Nasty Jim, Curlyhead Charlie, Head Doctor Franklin, and others of the best fighting men of Captain Jack. The surrender appears to have been unconditional. It is supposed that there are no warriors with Captain Jack, whose whereabouts are unknown.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Official dispatches received here to-night from General Schofield say General Davis reports that about one-half the Modocs are being whipped, and the band pressed by Captain Hasbrouck have surrendered unconditionally. Gen. Davis says he will push the pursuit of Jack and his party, and hopes to end the war soon.

MORE DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The Bulletin publishes a graphic account of the surrender of a part of the Modoc tribe. The war is considered over. General Davis' staff have separated. Some are at Yreka en route for New Orleans. The few prisoners taken by the Modocs were very weak, and scarcely able to bear the women and children. As they rode in, nearly all the braves wore portions of Federal uniforms. All entered the camp in funeral procession. There was no noise among the soldiers. The Modocs said nothing.

General Davis advanced and was formally introduced to Boston Charlie, who is about twenty years old and speaks English well. He smiled sweetly and shook General Davis' hand. Then all the leading warriors came forward and saluted General Davis cordially. All laid their guns beside them, and awaited orders. General Davis demanded their pistols and other arms. He then assigned a camp, telling them they would be shot if they attempted to escape. There were half-naked children and a squaw who could scarcely hobble.

Fairchild says that there are twenty still back in the cotton wood.

The disaffection among the Modocs is confirmed by the captain of the band, who says they parted with Captain Jack eight days ago.

The army is divided into squads to pursue Captain Jack and his party.

President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Night.—The following excited surprise in all circles, Senator West, with the others, being equally surprised:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Under pretence that William P. Kellogg, the Executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State administration, were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together, with force and arms, to resist the laws and constituted authorities of the State; and whereas, it has been duly certified that the proper local authorities, and been practically determined by the inferior and Supreme Courts of said State that said officers are entitled to hold their offices respectively, and execute and discharge the functions thereof; and whereas, Congress, at its late session, upon due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized the said Executive and his associates, and the said Executive, by refusing to take any action thereon; and whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature, or of the executive, when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and whereas, it is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, "it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State or of the executive, when the legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such

insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and whereas, the legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State, under section 4, of article 7th of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and whereas, it is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time. Now, therefore,

I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

GENERAL NEWS.

A suggestion made by the late Professor M. F. Maury, as long ago as 1855, that steamships sailing between this country and Europe adopt one route for the eastward-bound and another for the westward-bound trips, has been adopted by a company running four steamships a week from American ports to Liverpool. This is known as the "lane route," and is intended both to obviate collisions and offer a wider range for opportunities to rescue crews from disabled vessels. At present eleven steamship lines use the same path on both ways, with nearly the same degrees of latitude and longitude, making the liability to collide imminent, and the rapidly advancing travel and commerce is daily increasing the number of steamers.

The adoption of Professor Maury's "lane route" contemplates the designation of a strip of ocean through which vessels bound east shall pass, and obviating all danger of collision.

The part of the ocean traversed by the steamship lines in their voyages is about 150 or 200 miles broad, and it is proposed in the new plan to mark out a lane from this 15 or 25 miles broad. It is further claimed that the lane to the west will be 30 miles shorter than the route generally taken, and some delays from fogs will be avoided, as it passes 100 miles south of Cape Race. Another advantage claimed for the lane system is that one way it lies along the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, where there is an eddy setting westward often at the rate of a knot an hour. The close of the argument in favor of the system is that the distance from Cape Clear to Sandy Hook will be practically shortened 30 miles, and that while it prolongs the distance to Europe 75 miles, compensation will be found in the greater security and the advantages of the Gulf Stream and fewer fogs.

We are informed by a gentleman direct from Polk county that John Flynn, the last male member of the family, is killed. It will be recollected that about one year ago a trouble arose between the Wymberlys and Flynns about a horse race; that is, one of the Wymberlys whipped one of the Flynns at the race, and the next day two of the Flynns—father and son, the former an ex-sheriff and the latter then acting sheriff—went to Wymberly's house and shot at Wymberly. Wymberly returned the fire and succeeded in killing both of them. Blackwell, a son-in-law of Flynn, Sr., then took out letters of administration on his father-in-law's estate, and the Flynns were opposed to his selling the property, and shot Blackwell. The Flynns were then arrested and one of them imprisoned, while the other proved an *alibi*, but was shot as he was coming out of the court-house. John Flynn, the one, broke jail about Christmas, and had been lying around making trips back and forth in the Indian Nation. On Saturday last they heard of his being in the neighborhood, and procured a warrant for his arrest and went in search of him. They came upon him about daylight last Sunday morning. He drew his weapon and made fight, and then the posse fired upon him, shooting him through the body and through the head.—Arkansas Courier.

The New York World notices that we have not quite reached the millennium of universal peace. Looking over the nations we find war between the Government and the Carlists in Spain, and between the Government and the Revolutionists in Cuba. In far off Samatra the Athenese are revolting against the Dutch in Dominica of a century past, and driving the foreign power to a refuge upon the shores of the island. Captain Jack and his little band of Modocs have been successfully defying the national authority on the northern frontier of California, and along the Rio Grande the Mexican outlaws are raiding in the Texan ranches. We are always sure of hearing a revolution or two by each mail from Central or South America, and a conflict was recently in progress in Panama. The soldiers of the Czar have passed the Caucasus and the Oxus in their march upon Khiva, whilst the British growl as there rises a vision of possible Russian intrusion upon the El Dorado of India. Counting up all these tumults, it appears, indeed, that we have not realized the time when, according to Tennyson and Grant,

"The war-drum throbs no longer and the battle-flags are abjured,
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

Col. T. B. Long, of Atlanta Georgia, special agent of the Postoffice Department, arrested and had Thos. J. Jobe, late postmaster at Ringgold Ga., before His Honor, Commissioner Smith, upon the charge of embezzling money—order funds, during last month at his office, Ringgold Ga. Jobe was held to bail for his appearance at the United States Court, in this place, in September. Special agent, Long, installed in office at the above place Mrs. Matma C. Fulmer, as postmistress.—Atlanta Sun.

Judge Pierpont accepts the Russian mission in place of Orr, deceased.

The papers of the great grain-growing districts of the West continue to report that the spring has been most favorable for the putting in of wheat, and that a greatly increased breadth has been planted. The crop will probably be a very heavy one. The plants are remarkably thrifty, and the principal danger seems to be that they will grow too rank, so that much will "lodge" and be injured or destroyed by wet weather about harvest time. It is altogether certain now that the export demand for American wheat will be very heavy during the coming year. Farmers, therefore, need entertain no apprehensions of a dull market. Their wheat will be all wanted at good prices. Their chief trouble will arise from insufficient means of transportation.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, May 23.—A tornado of hail and rain, half a mile wide, passed over this section this morning, destroying everything along its route. Houses, barns, fences, cattle, and people were caught up like tops, carried a considerable distance, and dashed to the ground. Trees were driven into the ground at an angle of ninety degrees. Trees were driven into the ground head foremost. A school in session had the house torn to atoms. One of the school-girls, fourteen years old, was carried a quarter of a mile and dashed to a jelly. The teacher and six children were hurt.

Persons near the line of the tornado say it was balloon shaped, thin and down. Many persons took refuge in cellars. Some of the hailstones were nine inches in diameter.

We have been shown by Mr. H. O. Clagett, treasurer of the Lee Memorial Association for Loudoun county, a letter received by her from Mr. J. W. Dear, of Wyoming Territory, enclosing ten dollars, contribution of an officer of the Second United States cavalry, stationed at Fort Laramie, to aid in the erection of the proposed monument over the remains of General Robert E. Lee. The letter says:

"Capt. E. was with and under General Lee in the United States regular service previous to the war, and knew and appreciated his worth long before his name became dear to every southern heart, and to-day reveres his memory as a friend, a gentleman, and a soldier, and requested me to forward the enclosed amount to add to the funds for the purpose mentioned.—Leesburg Mirror.

The Post Office Department regards postal cards as invaluable, so far as its agents are concerned, as sealed letters. No post office official has any more right to inspect what is written on a postal card than he would have to open a sealed letter and acquaint himself with its contents. The publicity given to messages written on postal cards may be avoided by the use of invisible ink, the direction to "hold to the fire" being written with common ink. This checks the inquisitiveness of postoffice clerks, who have not the time to make application. In France invisible ink is sold for this purpose.

A new jury law has been enacted in Illinois by which a jurymen must live in the county where he serves; he must be over twenty-one and under sixty years old; in possession of his natural faculties, and not infirm or decrepit; of fair character, approved integrity, sound judgment, well informed, and must understand well the English language; and he must not have served as a juror for one year. For any failure as above he may be challenged. "Fair character, approved integrity and sound judgment" are not always the characteristics of jurymen furnished by the "Magic Jury Wheel" of this country.—Wilmington Journal.

The American Museum of Natural History at the Central Park, New York, has added to its stock some decided curiosities; among them several rings of stone shaped like a horse-collar, which were used in ancient times, in Mexico, and elsewhere in the tropical latitudes, by the aborigines. It was used in the sacrifice of human lives. A wooden block was placed under the back of the victim and this ring was around his neck, which caused his breast to protrude. The priest then advanced with a knife in hand, and cutting open the breast, plucked forth the still throbbing heart. The story will attract many to see the "rings."

The hair is not only one of the accessories of human beauty, but is designed to protect the health; as a bad conductor of heat it serves to equalize the temperature of the brain. The nerve contained in the hair tube is frequently paralyzed and the coloring destroyed; but by proper remedies the gray hair can be restored to its original color, and where it has fallen off a new growth can be produced by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renovator. The reproducing power of this invaluable compound is beyond a doubt. By its use the absorbents become active and nourish the bulb which supports the roots of the hair.

The Supreme Court of Ohio, has recently decided that taxation can only be authorized for a public purpose, and that the donation of money to build a railway is not for a public purpose; and that, therefore, all laws which provide to raise such money by taxation or to devote it to such purpose, are unconstitutional. This is, as we understand it, an overruling by the court of a previous decision, in which a statute that authorized the city of Cincinnati to raise money by taxation to build a railway in Kentucky was pronounced constitutional.

A New York Herald special from London says Smith, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Assyria, has found the King's library at Nineveh, and discovered numerous valuable fragments, particularly missing portions of the broken tablet, containing a history of the deluge, hitherto deciphered in the British museum.

The President appointed Jackson S. Schultz, of New York, Commissioner to represent the government of the United States at the International Exposition of Agriculture, Industry and Fine Arts at Vienna, vice General Van Buren suspended.

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Address
JOSEPH T. LULLY,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.

STATE ITEMS.

CLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—On Tuesday evening as the stage from Old Fort was coming to the south end of Asheville, some person succeeded in lifting from the Boot a large trunk, which the thief supposed contained valuable "booty." In endeavoring to get away with the trunk the parties ran through the lot of Mr. Goodlake, where they attracted considerable attention, which resulted in the rogues being fired upon by Mrs. Goodlake, whereupon the guilty parties fled leaving the trunk and contents behind. The trunk was found and restored to the owner, Mr. Ballard. Mrs. Goodlake certainly deserves the name of heroine and the thanks of the owner of the trunk. No clue to the thief has been found yet.—Expositor.

STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—This Association convened in Statesville on Tuesday, 20th inst., and organized with Dr. Whithead as President, and Dr. McKee, Secretary. The number of old members, as we learn, in attendance was full, and quite a number of new ones were admitted into the association. Much business of interest to the Profession was transacted, which will appear in the proceedings when published. Owing to the inclemency of weather, the attendance of outsiders was smaller than usual on such occasions.

The Convention adjourned Thursday morning to meet in Charlotte next year. Dr. W. A. B. Norcom, was elected President for the ensuing year; Dr. Jas. McKee, re-elected Secretary.

THE U. S. COURT AT ASHEVILLE.—We learn that the rule on Nathan Seoggin was tried in the United States Court on yesterday. The charges against Seoggin consisted of various specifications and charges of corruption on his part while acting as U. S. Commissioner. The case presented the most aggravated case of official misconduct and corruption. The Judge suspended Seoggin from office as U. S. Commissioner.—Asheville Expositor, May 16th.

SUICIDE.—Seymour P. Houston, a clever young man, well known here, committed suicide Friday last by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He had been talking to some friends, when he left them and went to his room. In a few minutes the report of a pistol was heard, and on going to the room it was found that he had placed the muzzle of a revolver to his head and fired, the ball passing through the head, causing death almost instantly.—Greensboro Patriot.

THE SUPREME COURT OF N. C.—On the first Monday in June, this tribunal convenes in Raleigh. As usual the two first days will be devoted to the examination of applicants for license. Appeals will be called in the following order:

First week, First and Second Districts.
Second week, Fourth and Fifth Districts.
Third week, Third and Seventh Districts.
Fourth week, Eighth and Ninth Districts.
Fifth week, Tenth and Eleventh Districts.
Sixth week, Twelfth and Sixth Districts.

W. T. Avery, Esq., announces his connection with the Piedmont Press, as Associate Editor, in a graceful salutation. Mr. Avery was recently connected with the Asheville Expositor. Mr. Hassey, the Editor of the Press, has always made a very readable paper, and we hope he may meet with increased success.

Judge Dick, at Asheville, dismissed a U. S. Commissioner from office, for bad conduct as an officer, viz: using his position for speculative purposes.

In all counties where a vote has been taken, the proposition to levy a Special School Tax was defeated. The tax levied by the Legislature is about as much as the tax-paying people can stand.

The Danbury Reporter says the drowning of Mr. Samuel Mabe and of his son in Dan River makes five "wet grocery" keepers who have died in seven or eight months.

The truckers in and around Elizabeth City received \$3 per barrel for their first shipments of green peas.

It is said that there are a number cases of small-pox at Rocky Point, New Hanover county, there being as many as six in one family. It has raged mostly among colored people.

William Simpson Pearson of North Carolina, has been appointed Consul at Palermo.

Judges Cloud and Cannon have exchanged circuits for the Fall terms of the Western courts.

A Good Man Gone but not Lost.

Died at his residence at Red Shoal, Stokes county, N. C., on the morning of the 6th inst., JAMES DAVIS, in the 80th year of his age, after a protracted illness of three months, which he bore with christian patience. The deceased professed religion at Laurel Hill Campmeeting in August, 1849, and attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from that day to the day of his death, proved to be a consistent member of the same. His house was the home for the ministers of the Gospel, and many of them can testify to the kind treatment they received under his roof. The writer of this had been intimately acquainted with the deceased over thirty years, and can truthfully say, that he was a model man and Christian.

The day before he died, I heard him say to a friend who spoke to him about dying, "all is well." He told me a short time before his death, that he was willing and prepared to go. He talked often to his children with perfect composure about dying, and gave them directions concerning his temporal affairs. It may be truly said that he will be missed and long missed, by many poor people who have been fed by his charitable acts, never having turned away the hungry without supplying their wants.

He has no doubt met with his sainted companion that passed away to the upper and better world fifteen years ago. He leaves behind him eleven children, fifty-one grand children, and twenty-three great grand children to mourn their loss; but their loss is his eternal gain.

T. H. S.

FAST HORSES.—The fast horses of the American turf are more numerous than is usually supposed, the secretary of the Hampden Park Association, of Springfield, Mass., having completed an official list of seventy racers, including only seven not now on the turf which have made better time than 2.27. A few years ago this was considered exceptionally swift, but now seven horses are accredited with having made a mile in less than 2.20.

Is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.

The Pain-Killer
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Beware of *Imitations* and *Counterfeits*.

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The Pain-Killer
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